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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
7 AT SEATTLE

8 DYLAN JAMES DOWNEY,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 STUART ANDREWS M.D., et al.,

12 Defendants.

Case No. C17-968-JCC-JPD

ORDER SUBSTITUTING PROPER
DEFENDANT AND DIRECTING
PERSONAL SERVICE BY UNITED
STATES MARSHAL

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14 This is a civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is proceeding
15 with this action *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. The Court, having reviewed plaintiff's complaint,
16 hereby ORDERS as follows:

17 (1) Plaintiff names the Snohomish County Jail as a defendant. The Snohomish
18 County Jail is an entity of Snohomish County and, as such, is not a proper defendant in this
19 action. *See Nolan v. Snohomish Cnty.*, 59 Wn. App. 876, 883, 802 P.2d 792, 796 (Wash. Ct.
20 App. 1990) (“[I]n a legal action involving a county, the county itself is the only legal entity
21 capable of suing and being sued.”). Plaintiff, however, may bring his “policy” and “custom”
22 claims against Snohomish County. *See Bd. of the Cnty. Comm’rs of Bryant Cnty. v. Brown*, 520
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1 U.S. 397, 403 (1997). Accordingly, the Court directs the Clerk to SUBSTITUTE Snohomish
2 County in place of Snohomish County Jail as a defendant in this action.

3 (2) Service by United States Marshal

4 The United States Marshal shall personally serve Snohomish County by delivering copies
5 of the summons and complaint, and copies of this Order, to the Chief Executive of Snohomish
6 County in accordance with Rule 4(j)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Clerk shall
7 issue summons and assemble the necessary documents to affect this personal service.

8 (3) Response to Complaint

9 Within **thirty (30) days** after service, defendant(s) shall file and serve an answer or a
10 motion directed to the complaint, as permitted by Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil
11 Procedure.

12 (4) Filing and Service by Parties, Generally

13 All attorneys admitted to practice before this Court are required to file documents
14 electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system. Counsel are directed to the Court's website,
15 www.wawd.uscourts.gov, for a detailed description of the requirements for filing via CM/ECF.
16 All non-attorneys, such as *pro se* parties and/or prisoners, may continue to file a paper original
17 with the Clerk. All filings, whether filed electronically or in traditional paper format, must
18 indicate in the upper right hand corner the name of the magistrate judge to whom the document
19 is directed.

20 For any party filing electronically, when the total of all pages of a filing exceeds fifty
21 (50) pages in length, a paper copy of the document (with tabs or other organizing aids as
22 necessary) shall be delivered to the Clerk's Office for chambers. The chambers copy must be
23 clearly marked with the words "Courtesy Copy of Electronic Filing for Chambers."

1 Any document filed with the Court must be accompanied by proof that it has been served
2 upon all parties that have entered a notice of appearance in the underlying matter.

3 (5) Motions, Generally

4 Any request for court action shall be set forth in a motion, properly filed and served.
5 Pursuant to LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a
6 part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption
7 (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for
8 consideration upon the Court's motion calendar.

9 Stipulated and agreed motions, motions to file over-length motions or briefs, motions for
10 reconsideration, joint submissions pursuant to the option procedure established in LCR 37(a)(2),
11 motions for default, requests for the clerk to enter default judgment, and motions for the court to
12 enter default judgment where the opposing party has not appeared shall be noted for
13 consideration on the day they are filed. *See* LCR 7(d)(1). All other non-dispositive motions
14 shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the third Friday following filing and service of the
15 motion. *See* LCR 7(d)(3). All dispositive motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier
16 than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion. *Id.*

17 For electronic filers, all briefs and affidavits in opposition to either a dispositive or non-
18 dispositive motion shall be filed and served not later than 11:59 p.m. on the Monday
19 immediately preceding the date designated for consideration of the motion. If a party (i.e. a *pro*
20 *se* litigant and/or prisoner) files a paper original, that opposition must be received in the Clerk's
21 office by 4:30 p.m. on the Monday preceding the date of consideration.

1 The party making the motion may file and serve, not later than 11:59 p.m. (if filing
2 electronically) or 4:30 p.m. (if filing a paper original with the Clerk's office) on the date
3 designated for consideration of the motion, a reply to the opposing party's briefs and affidavits.

4 (6) Motions to Dismiss and Motions for Summary Judgment

5 Parties filing motions to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil
6 Procedure and motions for summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil
7 Procedure should acquaint themselves with those rules. As noted above, these motions shall be
8 noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the
9 motion.

10 Defendants filing motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment are advised that they
11 MUST serve *Rand* and *Wyatt* notices concurrently with motions to dismiss and motions for
12 summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of
13 what is required of them in order to oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941
14 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit has set forth model language for such notices:

15 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of
16 Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

17 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary
18 judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no
19 genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any
20 fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for
21 summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will
22 end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary
23 judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn
testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead,
**you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to
interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e),
that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and
documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for
trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary
judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary**

